

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE
Empire, Michigan

Scope of Collections Statement
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

The Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore museum collection includes both Natural History and Cultural Collections. The content of the park's Natural History Collection is primarily specimens collected by researchers authorized to conduct scientific studies within the park. With the exception of a small botanical collection and incoming loans for exhibit, the remainder of the specimens are held off-site in approved repositories. Additional off-site collections are in the process of being identified and cataloged.

The Cultural Collection includes archeological and historical objects. The prehistoric and historical archeological materials (4,000 BC -1970 AD) were systematically excavated from within the park's boundaries. Most of these, and their associated records, are stored at the NPS's Midwest Archeological Center. Given the park's 65 miles of shoreline, it follows that much of the historic collection relates to Great Lakes and inland maritime history. Specifically, this includes the U.S. Lighthouse Establishment, U.S. Lighthouse Service, U.S. Life-Saving Service, and U.S. Coast Guard aids to navigation and rescue operations and shipping, shipwrecks, commercial fishing, and small craft. Other objects are significant to typical themes of northern Great Lakes history and specific to park lands. This includes objects that document Native American inhabitants, Euro-American exploration, fur trade, lumbering, agriculture, commerce and tourism, recreation, community, personal and domestic activities, and fine and folk art. The park also collects objects that record the historic fabric of park structures and those that illustrate park history including commemorative events and the early development of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collections Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes and resources, as well as those objects that the National Park Service is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the park.

C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections

The National Park Service's (NPS) legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433); the Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et. seq.); the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467); the Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended (16 USC 18f); the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469c); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.); the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC 469-4691-2); the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901).

D. Park History, Purpose, Significance, Goals

1. Park History

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore was established on October 21, 1970 by the U.S. Congress with the passage of Public Law (PL) 91-479, 84 Stat. 1075. The National Lakeshore, set on the shore and offshore islands of northwestern Michigan, includes island and mainland shoreline and adjacent lands. Today, the park contains 71,291 acres of spectacular sand dunes overlooking Lake Michigan and inland woodlands, small lakes, farms and agricultural lands, schools, and former sawmill and village sites.

The National Lakeshore museum collections were first recorded in 1973. The initial focus was on acquiring material culture associated with Great Lakes maritime history. Management of the park's cultural collections has been the responsibility of the Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services. It has been a collateral duty of non-professional museum personnel for most of that time. Limited staffing and storage space have not allowed the development of a Natural History Collection.

The 2006 NPS *Park Museum Collections Plan* identified SLBE as a stand-alone facility based on geographic isolation and cluster exclusion. This determination paves the way for enhanced NPS and Midwest Regional Office (MWRO) support for full-time museum staff funding, collections development, and the expansion of dedicated storage facilities.

Great Lakes maritime-related objects are the most significant in the park's collection. They include objects that would have been used in the life-saving activities of the U.S. Lighthouse Establishment, U.S. Lighthouse Service, the U.S. Life-Saving Service, and the U.S. Coast Guard on South and North Manitou Islands and Sleeping Bear Point, and aids to navigation and on Great Lakes boats. Many of these objects have been used in exhibits developed for the opening of the first National Lakeshore Visitor Center in 1972 and the Sleeping Bear Point Life-Saving Station Maritime Museum that opened in 1984.

The Arthur C. Fredrickson Collection

The Fredrickson Great Lakes Maritime Collection, donated in honor of local philanthropist Dr. John R. Spencer in 1972, is the centerpiece of the National Lakeshore museum collection. The 536 objects, salvaged from Great Lakes boats, were acquired by Arthur C. Fredrickson, a retired Great Lakes captain and maritime historian. The Frederickson Collection includes the largest assemblage of name boards from 19th and 20th century Great Lakes vessels. Other unique objects include capstan covers, wheels, compasses, life preservers, and navigation buoys, fog bells and horns and boat accessories. Also included in the Frederickson Collection are objects used in life-saving activities on the Great Lakes: Lyle guns, projectiles, beach carts, and faking boxes.

Other objects in the park's collection were donated by individuals or field-collected by staff from the park's many historic structures. These objects document the people who once lived within the park's boundaries and their activities. The Anishinaabek and their ancestors lived lightly on the land for over 12,000 years. Their long presence is documented with prehistoric pot sherds, stone tools, and ancient legends of the lands most notably that of *Misha Mokwa* (Great Bear). The park's history includes sequential periods of 17th and 18th century Euro-American exploration, and fur trade followed by the rapid development of Great Lakes shipping, commercial fishing, lumbering, agriculture, recreation, commerce and tourism, and associated community, social and domestic activities from the mid 19th century through the park's creation in 1970.

2. Purpose

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore was established by the U.S. Congress in 1970 by Public Law (PL) 91-479, 84 Stat. 1075. The purpose, as paraphrased in the 2008 General Management Plan (GMP), was “To preserve outstanding natural features, including forests, beaches, dune formations, and ancient glacial phenomena in their natural setting and protect them from development and uses that would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area, for the benefit, inspiration, education, recreation, and enjoyment of the public.” The legislation also required provision for the “protection of scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment.”

3. Significance

The significance of the park is described in the 2008 GMP:

- The National Lakeshore contains compactly grouped features of continental glaciations, including post-glacial shoreline adjustment, ridge/swale complex, wind-formed dunes, perched dunes, and examples of associated plant succession. These features are of global importance due to their relatively un-impacted state, the variety of features present, and their proximity to one another.
- The National Lakeshore preserves outstanding scenic and publicly accessible resources. Its massive glacial headlands, expansive Lake Michigan beaches, diverse habitats, superb water resources, and rich human history offer an exceptional range of recreational, educational, and inspirational opportunities.
- The collection of historic landscapes - maritime, agricultural, and recreational - in the National Lakeshore is of a size and quality unsurpassed on the Great Lakes and rare elsewhere on the United States’ coastline.
- The National Lakeshore’s native plant and animal communities, especially the northern hardwoods, coastal forests, dune communities, and interdunal wetlands, are of a scale and quality that is rare on the Great Lakes shoreline. These relatively intact communities afford an opportunity for continuation of the ecological processes that have shaped them.

4. Goals and Objectives

SLBE’s GMP acknowledges the significance of the integration of park’s natural and cultural resources. Though highly valued for its unique natural resources and wilderness, the park came to existence long after the land had been occupied and developed by man. Commitment and strategies for preserving and interpreting both groups of natural and cultural resources and their inter-relationship are described in Chapter 2 of the GMP.

Included in the GMP’s section on the *Foundations for Planning and Management* are the following references that support the acquisition, preservation, and interpretation of SLBE’s museum collection. Fundamental resources and values include visitor opportunities for learning about the natural and cultural heritage of the area, including glacial phenomena, diverse habitats, and human history. Extant historical resources include the many historical structures and landscapes. Those listed in the National Register are the Sleeping Bear Point Life-Saving Station,

the South Manitou Lighthouse and Life Saving Historic District, the Port Oneida Rural Historic District, the Glen Haven Village Historic District, the Sleeping Bear Inn, the George J. Hutzler Barn, Conrad Hutzler Farm, and the archeological site at the Platte River Campground. The park's North Manitou Island U.S. Life-Saving Service Complex is a National Historic Landmark.

The most important ideas and concepts are expressed in the GMP's primary interpretive themes to be communicated to the public as the core of all interpretive programs and media.

- The tall dunes and dramatic sweep of Lake Michigan shoreline at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, along with other more subtle glacial features, provide an outstanding illustration of glaciations and help people to discover and understand the continually evolving surface of the Earth and how it influences the environment in which we live today.
- The spectacular, yet accessible terrain and sublime beauty of the landscapes at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore beckon to all who seek opportunities for exploration, discovery, recreation, and solitude that fulfill the human need for inspiration and renewal through connection to the land.
- The diversity of landscapes and structures at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, including the towering sand dunes with a "cap" of trees called by the region's *Anishinaabek* people *Misha Mokwa* (Great Bear) illustrates the rich American Indian, maritime, agricultural, and recreational history of the area and provides an opportunity to understand and appreciate the traditions, struggles, resourcefulness, and heroism of the people who have lived here using the abundant natural resources for food, shelter, clothing, and commerce. The diverse post-glacial landscapes protected by Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore support relatively intact, but fragile, native plant and animal communities that continues to be shaped by natural ecological processes, affording people the opportunity to understand, cherish, and help save the rapidly vanishing natural heritage of the Great Lakes shoreline.

A statement of desired conditions and strategies provided in the GMP directs the management of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. It guides actions taken by NPS staff on such topics as natural and cultural resource management, park facilities, and visitor use management. Those conditions and strategies related to current and potential collections are numerous.

a. Natural History

Strategies and conditions related to the National Lakeshore's natural resources dictate the scholarly and scientific collection and analysis of the resources and their changing ecological conditions. The park will promote research to increase understanding of National Lakeshore resources, natural processes, and human interactions with the environment, with emphasis on fundamental resources and values.

Ecosystem Management

National Lakeshore staff demonstrates leadership in resource stewardship and conservation of ecosystem values. The dunes, forests, and aquatic systems are managed from an ecosystem perspective, considering both internal and external factors affecting visitor use, environmental quality, and resource stewardship. Management decisions about ecosystems are based on scholarly and scientific information. Resources and visitation are managed in consideration of the ecological and social conditions of the National Lakeshore and surrounding area. NPS managers adapt management strategies to changing ecological and social conditions, and are partners in regional land planning and management.

Natural Resources (General) and Diversity

The resources and processes of the National Lakeshore retain a significant degree of ecological integrity. Natural wind, sand, and water processes function as unimpeded as possible. Management decisions about natural resources are based on scholarly and scientific information and on the National Lakeshore's identified fundamental resources and values. Park resources and values are protected through collaborative efforts with neighbors and partners. Visitors and employees recognize and understand the value of the park's natural resources. Human impacts on resources are monitored, and harmful effects are minimized, mitigated, or eliminated.

Biologically diverse native communities are protected and restored when possible. Particularly sensitive communities are closely monitored and protected. Endemic species and habitats are fully protected; nonnative species are controlled, and native species are reintroduced when conditions allow. Genetic integrity of native species is protected. Threatened and endangered species are protected to the greatest extent possible and are generally stable or improving. Natural fire regimes are investigated and supported where possible.

Air Quality

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore is a Class II area under the Clean Air Act (this designation allows for limited amounts of new air emissions). The air quality of the National Lakeshore is enhanced or maintained.

Water Quality and Quantity

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore's water quality and quantity reflect natural conditions and support operational and recreational uses. Outstanding water quality is protected and preserved.

Wildlife Management

Natural wildlife populations and systems are understood and perpetuated. Natural fluctuations in populations are permitted to occur to the greatest extent possible. Natural influences are mimicked if necessary. National Lakeshore staff work with neighbors and partners to achieve mutually beneficial goals related to wildlife.

b. Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are identified, evaluated, managed, and protected within their broader context. Management decisions are based on scholarly research and scientific information, fundamental resources and values, and consultation with the Michigan State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and with American Indians, as appropriate. The historic integrity of properties listed in (or eligible for listing in) the National Register of Historic Places is protected. Visitors and employees recognize and understand the value of the park's cultural resources. Human and natural impacts on cultural resources are monitored, and adverse effects are minimized or eliminated.

According to the GMP, the park will continue to collect information to fill gaps in the knowledge and understanding of the National Lakeshore's cultural resources, to assess status and trends, and to effectively protect and manage cultural resources. It will continue to initiate and regularly update plans and prioritize actions needed to protect cultural resources. Park staff will continue to research, document, catalogue, exhibit, and store the National Lakeshore's museum collection according to NPS standards. It will continue to educate staff, visitors, and the public about cultural and historic issues relating to the park.

According to the GMP, the park will:

- Continue to collect information to fill gaps in the knowledge and understanding of the National Lakeshore's cultural resources, to assess status and trends, and to effectively protect and manage cultural resources.
- In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the National Lakeshore will continue to locate, identify, and evaluate cultural resources to determine if they are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- Prepare and update National Register nominations as appropriate.
- Update and keep current the National Lakeshore's Cultural Landscape Inventory and List of Classified Structures.
- Work in consultation with the Michigan SHPO, American Indian tribes as appropriate, and other interested parties to identify, evaluate, and determine appropriate treatment for historic structures, sites, and cultural landscapes throughout the park.
- Conduct scholarly research and use the best available scientific information and technology for making decisions about management of the park's cultural resources.
- Build a partnership program that considers appropriate adaptive use to assist in maintaining historic buildings and cultural landscapes throughout the park.
- Continue to initiate and regularly update plans and prioritize actions needed to protect cultural resources.
- Continue to research, document, catalogue, exhibit, and store the National Lakeshore's museum collection according to NPS standards.
- Continue to educate staff, visitors, and the public about cultural and historic issues relating to the park.
- Treat all cultural resources as eligible for the National Register pending formal determination.

c. Ethnographic Resources

Ethnographic resources, the cultural and natural features of the park that are of significance to traditionally associated peoples, are identified and protected to the fullest extent possible. These resources may be objects, beliefs, or places, and may have attributes that are of great importance to the group, but not necessarily associated with the reason the park was established or appropriate as a topic of park interpretation.

Strategies to develop ethnographic resources include:

- Identify and document, through studies and consultations, ethnographic resources, traditionally associated people and other affected groups, and such groups' cultural affiliations to park resources.

- The National Park Service recognizes that the Sleeping Bear dunes have long occupied a prominent position for American Indians in the Great Lakes Region and that the National Lakeshore is included in the Ceded Territory of the Treaty of 1836. Park staff work to ensure that traditional American Indian ties to the National Lakeshore are recognized. They strive to maintain positive, productive, government-to-government relationships with tribes culturally affiliated with the park. The rights, viewpoints, and needs of tribes are respected, and issues that arise are promptly addressed. American Indian values are considered in the management and operation of the park.
- To ensure productive, collaborative working relationships, the park will consult regularly and maintain government-to-government relations with federally recognized tribes that have traditional ties to resources in the National Lakeshore.
- Continue to identify and deepen the understanding of the significance of the National Lakeshore's resources and landscapes to American Indian people through collaborative research.
- Protect and preserve sites and resources that are significant to federally recognized tribes.

Several NPS ethnographic studies further lay the basis for the development of the park's collection as they relate to the Anishinaabek and their ancestors who once occupied park lands. These include the 2001 "Traditional Ojibwa Resources in the Western Great Lakes" and the Draft "Ethnographic Resource Management and Tribal Access Consideration" (2010).

E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections

Archeological collections, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-13]), recovered from within park boundaries through systematic collection, are federal property and must be retained in the park's museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and NPS *Management Policies*).

The park's 65 miles of shoreline are included in the State of Michigan's Manitou Passage State Underwater Preserve (established in 1994). Cultural resources, submerged or on park shorelines are subject to State of Michigan Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act of 451, 1994 Part 761 titled: Aboriginal Records and Antiquities and Abandoned Property when not superseded by Abandoned Shipwreck Act (Pub. L. 100-298; 43 U.S.C. 2101-2106) or other federal laws governing archeological resources.

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain federal property, are incorporated into the park museum collection and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, must bear official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog.

Other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections at the park include: the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703711); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b]); the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended ("Records Management by Federal Agencies" [44 USC 3101 et. seq.]); the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Privacy

Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a); the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR 101; 410 Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR); 411 Departmental Manual, "Managing Museum Property," Chapters 1-3; "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections," 36 CFR 79; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) Final Regulations, 43 CFR 10; "Disposition of Federal Records," 36 CFR 1228; "Protection of Archeological Resources," 43 CFR 7; "Preservation of American Antiquities," 43 CFR 3; "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109); "Disposal of Records" (44 USC 3301 et seq.); Director's Order #19: Records Management; Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management; Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601).

F. Structures, Landmarks, and other Park Resources Listed on National or International Registries.

Historic resources within the park listed on the National Register of Historic Places have significance in three major categories: maritime and transportation history, agricultural history, and prehistoric archeology. Mainland structures and landscapes include the Sleeping Bear Point Life-Saving Station, Sleeping Bear Inn, the Glen Haven Village Historic District and the Port Oneida Rural Historic District. The Platte River Campground, one of the park's many archeological sites, is listed on the National Register. On the islands are the South Manitou Island Lighthouse Complex and Life-Saving Station Historical District, the George J. Hutzler Barn and the George Conrad Hutzler Farm. The only National Historic Landmark is the North Manitou Island Life-Saving Station.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The interpretive themes and resource management goals and objectives stated in the introduction provide direction for the acquisition of objects for the park's museum collection. The following guidelines will prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the collection, while ensuring that it remains relevant to the park's mission.

The collection is divided into two major categories: The Natural History Collection and the Cultural Collection. Limits on collecting are noted under each section.

The following guidelines are designed to prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the museum collection and to ensure that the collection remains relevant to the park's purposes. Development of the museum collection should proceed in close coordination with the park's resource management and interpretive staff and with the Regional Curator, Regional Chief of Interpretation, and other appropriate Regional Office resource management specialists.

A. Natural History Collection

The purpose of this collection is to support scientific research, resource management, and education in the park within the context of a limited on-site collection. In support of these goals, the park's Natural History Collection will include outgoing loans of specimens collected by authorized researchers and

loaned to authorized repositories for long term storage.

The park's official natural history catalog was initiated in 2006. Currently, the accessioned collection includes specimens held in federal and university repositories and one exhibit mount accessioned as an incoming loan. Off-site collections identified at this time by contract researchers and stored at the University of Michigan's herbarium in Ann Arbor, Michigan. A small number of botanical specimens are held at the park.

A secondary Education and Interpretation collection of biological, geological, and paleontological specimens has been developed by the park's interpretive staff. This teaching collection is managed for consumptive use and is not part of the museum collection.

Collections held should be restricted to specimens and associated records generated through authorized scholarly research and selective acquisition, and based on needs identified in the park's GMP, other applicable park planning documents and resource studies, and service wide initiatives such as the Natural Resource Challenge. They may also be the result of projects that enhance understanding of and promote increased stewardship of the park. Inventorying and monitoring activities, including those that are mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended, may contribute to the collection.

Scholarly research may be conducted by park or non-park scientists. All collecting activities must be in compliance with 36 CFR 2.5, the Research Permit and Reporting System, Director's Order #77: Natural Resource Protection (under development), and NPS *Natural Resources Management Guideline* (1991). All researchers must comply with applicable state and federal laws regulating collecting, documenting collections and other associated activities. No collector (including park staff) can work in the park without first obtaining a signed permit. The collections section of the permit application must be completed, documenting where specimens and associated records will be housed. Questions related to collecting within the park are to be addressed by the park's Chief of Natural Resources.

The park lands include 32,557 acres, which are proposed as wilderness areas. All collecting of natural resource specimens that impacts these areas must take into consideration restrictions in effect because of these special designations.

Natural Resource specimens collected outside the park boundaries will not be included in the collection unless the specimens are required to illustrate interpretive exhibits, to augment specific park-related research projects, or to demonstrate effects on park resources. Written permission from landowners or appropriate officials is obtained when collecting occurs on their land. This documentation must become part of the museum collection's accession file.

Taxidermy "mounts" and freeze-dried specimens will be obtained only when a specific need (such as for an exhibit) is identified. Exhibit mounts and specimens will not be accessioned into the park's collection unless loaned for exhibit purposes. Specialty collections such as frozen or other types of tissue samples are beyond the capability of the park to preserve. If they are collected and held by other repositories, they will be accessioned and cataloged in the park's collection. Archived soils and other strictly environmental monitoring samples will only be collected as part of authorized research projects.

This collection is divided into three disciplines: biology, geology, and paleontology. Certain restrictions apply to any specimens that are to be included in the museum collection under the conditions outlined above.

1. Biology Collection

The number and type of biological specimens collected in the park will be limited through the NPS 'Scientific Research and Collection Permit' process reviewed by the park's Chief of Natural Resources and approved by the Superintendent. Ninety nine percent (99%) of the biological specimens collected in the park by authorized researchers are consumed during destructive analysis. Any inadvertent mortalities occurring during research projects are documented and preserved for placement into an approved repository.

Researchers and collectors must comply with regulations governing all species designated as endangered or threatened on state or federal lists. Threatened and endangered species in the State of Michigan were filed with the Secretary of State on April 9, 2009 "Endangered Species Act of the State of Michigan" (Part 365 of PA 451, 1994 Michigan Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act).

a. Flora and Fungi

The park's collection includes flora and fungi specimens collected and stored off-site in approved repositories by authorized researchers. This collection now includes 10 cataloged specimens stored at U.S. Department of Agriculture Systematic Botany and Mycology collection in Baltimore, Maryland. Unaccessioned and uncataloged specimens include 800 vascular plants specimens collected in 1986-1987 by contract researchers at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan and a small number of vascular plant specimens (collected during the same project) and stored on site.

The park will create a limited ethnobotany collection that will be accessioned and cataloged as part of the Natural History Collection and serve as a reference for the park's Ethnology Collection.

b. Fauna

The park's collection will only include mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, insects, arachnids or other invertebrates collected and stored off-site in approved repositories by authorized researchers or incoming loans for exhibit. The collection now includes one (1) Cougar mount (*Puma, concolor*) loaned for exhibit by the Michigan State University Museum in East Lansing, Michigan and nine (9) specimens stored by the University of Wisconsin Insect Research collection at Russell Laboratories in Madison, Wisconsin.

c. Associated Records

All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with biological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include: field notes, daily journals; maps and drawings, photographic negatives, prints, and slides, videotapes, sound recordings, raw data sheets, remote sensing data, copies of contracts, correspondence, repository agreements, specialists' reports and analyses, reports and manuscripts, specimens inventories and field catalogs, analytical study data, computer documentation and data, tabulations and lists, and reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

2. Geology Collection

a. Rocks and Minerals

The park's collection will only include geological specimens collected and stored off-site in approved repositories by authorized researchers. The number and type of specimens will be reviewed and approved through the NPS Scientific Research and Collection Permit process reviewed by the park's Chief of Natural Resources and approved by the Superintendent. No specimens have been collected.

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors and park staff is prohibited. Fossils found on the surface by visitors should not be removed from their original location by the finder. They should be reported to park staff. If materials are turned in to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor collects no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and that the objects/data are promptly given to the museum curator or technician upon receipt by staff member. Decisions to return the specimens to their original location or place them in the interpretation collection will be made by the museum staff in consultation with the park's interpretation and natural history staff.

b. Associated Records

All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with geological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include: field notes, daily journals; maps and drawings, photographic negatives, prints, and slides, videotapes, sound recordings, raw data sheets, remote sensing data, copies of contracts, correspondence, repository agreements, specialists' reports and analyses, reports and manuscripts, specimens inventories and field catalogs, analytical study data, computer documentation and data, tabulations and lists, and reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

3. Paleontology Collection

a. Fossils

The park's collection will only include paleontological specimens collected and stored off-site in approved repositories by authorized researchers. The number and type of specimens will be reviewed and approved by the park's Chief of Natural Resources as part of the research proposal process. No specimens have been collected.

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors and park staff is prohibited. Fossils found on the surface by visitors should not be removed from their original location. They should be reported to park staff. If materials are turned in to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor collects no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and that the objects/data are promptly returned to the museum curator or technician upon receipt by staff member. Decisions to return the specimens to their original location or place them in the interpretation collection will be made by the museum staff in consultation with the park's interpretation and natural history staff.

b. Associated Records

All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with paleontological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include: field notes, daily journals; maps and drawings, photographic negatives, prints, and slides, videotapes, sound recordings, raw data sheets, remote sensing data, copies of contracts, correspondence, repository agreements, specialists' reports and analyses, reports and manuscripts, specimens inventories and field catalogs, analytical study data, computer documentation and data, tabulations and lists, and reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

B. Cultural Collection

The purpose of this collection is to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs. The collections support research, resource management, and education; provide baseline data of park cultural resources; and document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effect. Inclusion in the park's collection guarantees the protection of important objects whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

Objects and archival collections with a direct association to the park are more desirable for inclusion within the collection than similar items without such primary significance. The cultural collection is subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history, and archives and manuscripts. The following list identifies, by discipline, object types appropriate to the park's museum collection and, as needed, notes current representation.

A secondary Education and Interpretation collection of objects has been developed by the park's interpretive staff. These were acquired for and are actively used in interpretative programs or in special high-risk displays. They do not qualify for the museum collection, and are considered expendable. These objects are marked with a small purple patch of color to distinguish them from objects in the park's museum collection. An inventory of these objects has been started. These include tools used by volunteer blacksmiths, as pseudo merchandise in the D.H. Day Store, as non-functional agricultural machinery displayed on the park's farms, and include other tools and equipment used in interpretive programs. Reproduction life-saving equipment, such as a Lyle gun and faking box, were acquired for use in the park's interpretive programs.

The GMP states that cultural resources be identified, evaluated, managed, and protected within their broader context. Further, management decisions about cultural resources are based on scholarly research and scientific information.

The cultural collection must support these guidelines. This will ensure that only relevant objects and archival materials are accessioned into the collection. Future growth of the collection should be restricted to items related to:

- The interpretive and/or research needs as identified in the GMP, the Long Range Interpretive Plan, historic furnishings reports, exhibit plans, and other applicable park planning documents and resource studies.

- Enhance the understanding of, and promote increased stewardship of, the park's cultural resources.
- Cultural resource baselines/inventorying and monitoring activities.
- Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA).
- Objects and archival collections with a direct association to the park are more desirable for inclusion within the collection than similar items without such primary significance.

The cultural collection is subdivided into four disciplines: Archeology, Ethnology, History, and Archives and Manuscripts. The following list identifies, by discipline, object types appropriate to the park's museum collection and, as needed, notes current representation.

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, development of park facilities, preservation-related activities, research requirements, and interpretive needs. This collection includes artifacts and other materials obtained using archeological methods. There are and will be no human remains in the park's collection.

As per 43 CFR Part 7, any archeological materials discovered within the park (except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA) are the property of the United States and will be maintained as a part of the park's museum collection.

Reconnaissance surveys, conducted during the founding years of the park, superficially evaluated the park's archeological resources. Recent surveys, by NPS staff and contractors to evaluate sites for development projects on park lands, have found significant archeological evidence. The bulk of the materials are stored at the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) in Lincoln, Nebraska. The remainder is stored in the park's museum collection. As reported in the 2010 Cultural Resource Management Report (CMR) the archeological collection includes 69,698 catalog entries.

The most extensive archeological project in the park was the 1987 excavation at site 20BZ16 at the Platte River Campground. The site is multi-component with evidence of repeated prehistoric occupations over both the Middle and Late Woodland and proto-historic periods (100 BC -1,600 AD). The 1987 excavations yielded 1,611 catalog entries. The objects include chipped stone items, pottery, and fire-cracked rock. The bulk of the collection is stored at MWAC.

a. Artifacts and Specimens

Archeological research projects within the park may result in the collection of artifacts, ecofacts, or other data.

Park staff and visitors should be discouraged from picking up surface artifacts. It is preferred that surface artifacts be left in-situ and their location documented. If materials are collected and brought to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that

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the person collects no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and that the objects/data are promptly given to the curatorial staff upon receipt by staff members.

(1) Prehistoric and Proto-historic Material. The cataloged collection contains prehistoric Native American objects (projectile points, flaked stone, ground stone, and pottery sherds) associated with Archaic Indian and Woodland Indian sites within the park (6,000-370 BP).

(2) Historic Material. The park has never purposefully collected modern materials from the park, unless they occurred in an excavation unit where they were not expected and where their presence suggests modern intrusion into older deposits. Materials from the mid-19th and early 20th century Native American sites and Euro-American sites are included in this category. This collection consists of cataloged artifacts, including fragments of household items, tools, glass, porcelain and ceramic sherds, objects related to maritime and land transportation, logging, agriculture, settlement, and local commerce and industry.

(3) Confiscated Archeological Objects. These are objects recovered from unauthorized and illegal activities. They might include unearthed artifacts, ecofacts, and human remains obtained illegally through excavation or uncontrolled surface collection by unauthorized individuals within the park boundaries.

The museum curator or technician should be consulted as soon as possible to ensure proper handling and transportation of these materials. Such objects might be held temporarily as evidence if legal action is to be taken, but should be formally turned over to the museum curator as soon as possible. Once all legal matters are resolved, the objects and all associated documentation will be added to the museum collection. No human remains will be added to the collection.

b. Associated Field Records

All records associated with archeological collections are retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and catalogs, daily journals, drawings and maps, photographs and negatives, slides, sound recordings, raw data sheets, instrument charts, remote sensing materials, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, computer documentation and data, as well as any other documents generated through archeological activity.

2. Ethnology Collection

The park has ties to the Anishinaabek, primarily the Odawa who are members of the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Little River Band, and the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Ottawa Indians who have lived in park lands or those adjacent to the park. Ethnographic resources, the cultural and natural features of a park that are of significance to traditionally associated peoples, are to be identified and protected to the fullest extent possible. The development of an ethnology collection would be a component of the park's interpretive and resource management programs that enhances the park's mission and deepens its association with the Anishinaabek. The current collection includes two dug-out canoes and three unaccessioned objects purchased for exhibit in the Visitor Center.

Careful consideration will be given to the potential acquisition of objects that may be deemed sacred or otherwise culturally sensitive and not covered by NAGPRA. Park staff will consult with the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, and the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians to ensure that such an object(s) can be collected or removed from its context without damaging religious beliefs or practices and that the park is the appropriate repository for the object.

a. Objects

These artifacts would illustrate the cultural continuity of the Native American cultures of the area as well as their cultural adaptation and change as seen through their material culture.

These include tools and materials, used in domestic activities, hunting, fishing, and gathering through 1970. It would also consist of examples of traditional arts and crafts made by the Anishinaabek with which the park has been associated. These include black ash and sweet grass, wood carving, basketry, quillwork-on-birch bark, bark work, bead work, and other textiles. It would also include a sample of the work of contemporary Anishinaabek artists as well as other Native American groups that have aboriginal, historic, or religious ties to park lands and that reflects their relationship with the spiritual, cultural, and natural resources within the park.

b. Ethnobotany

Many plants and animals living on park lands are significant ethnographic resources for Native American people. In conjunction with the park's ethnological collection, ethnobotanical specimens that illustrate the Anishinaabek use of plants for food, medicine, and subsistence practices within park lands should be collected and preserved. The collection will be limited to not more than 100 specimens representative of the botanical resources that are of most significance to furthering intercultural understanding.

3. History Collection

The history collection is an important component of the interpretive programs and supports the mission of the park. The history collection includes objects and archival materials that represent the interpretive themes stated in the GMP.

Site-related, well-documented objects have the highest priority. If it is unlikely that objects with a provenance within the park may be acquired, a like and/or historically and culturally appropriate generic object from adjoining lands in Benzie and Leelanau County, northern Michigan or the upper Great Lakes may be considered as substitutes. If a quantity of similar objects is available, priority is given to the best preserved examples. Cultural materials will be collected in types and quantities sufficient to implement exhibit and/or furnishings plans. One or two additional objects of a given type can be collected as a reserve for study or eventual replacement. The only exception to this limitation is when the collection of several variations of a basic object is necessary to interpret or study an important evolution in the development of the item.

It is important to improve the quality of cultural artifacts in the collection by acquiring ones of

better quality and park-related provenance when available. Objects which have been duplicated by ones of better quality or provenance will be deaccessioned.

The historic period within park lands begins in the 17th century. Historic themes include Native American inhabitants, Euro-American exploration, fur trade, Great Lakes and inland maritime history, lumbering, agriculture, recreation, commerce and tourism, community, personal, and domestic activities, and fine and folk art. The collection will also include objects that record historic fabric of park structures and park history as illustrated by material collected from its early development and commemorative events. There are few objects directly associated with historic era Native American inhabitants, Euro-American exploration, and the fur trade in the collection. It is unlikely that such material of this type will become available. The needs in all categories describe below may be further defined in furnishing and exhibit plans for park structures or by research.

Following are the primary categories of objects that support the park's mission:

a. Great Lakes and Inland Maritime History

By virtue of its proximity to the Great Lakes and inland waterways, maritime activities define much of the history of the park. Objects to be collected will be directly related to the maritime activities and the boats used in the Manitou Passage and waters of northern Lake Michigan, connecting lakes and waterways, and other inland waterways within or adjacent to the park.

The park's small craft collection, exhibited in historic structures on the mainland and islands, is of great interest to the visitors. Boats require substantial space to exhibit and special resources for maintenance, rehabilitation, and preservation. All boats should be in a condition suitable for exhibit and of sufficient structural integrity for nominal rehabilitation. The boat and boat accessory collection should be representative of genre and the evolution of use and materials over time.

- (1) Boat accessories associated with transportation on the Great Lakes through 1970. Objects will include tools, equipment, and machinery for navigation, emergencies, freight handling, interior furnishings, and all other operations of sail, steam, and motor vessels.
- (2) Fishing boats and gear used or typical of those used for commercial fishing in and around the Manitou Passage or upper Great Lakes through 1970. Objects will include boats, nets, net making and mending tools and materials, buoys, anchors, fish boxes, fish cleaning and handling tools, ice harvesting tools, and fish shanty furnishings.
- (3) Small craft (under 45 feet) and accessories used in life-saving operations and as aids to navigation used on the Manitou Passage, Sleeping Bear Point, North Manitou and South Manitou Life-Saving Stations, the South Manitou and North Manitou Lighthouses, and North Manitou Island Shoals Lightship or Crib or those typically used by the U.S. Lighthouse Establishment, the U.S. Lighthouse Service, U.S. Life-Saving Service and the U.S. Coast Guard for operations on the Great Lakes through 1958. Objects will include boats, tools and equipment, uniforms, personal gear, interior furnishings, lens, and buoys, fog horns, bells, and other aids to navigation.

(4) Small craft (under 45 feet), accessories and other tools and equipment used for transportation, recreational and subsistence fishing, and recreation on the Manitou Passage and the inland waterways of the park through 1970. Objects to include human powered, sailing, and motor boats, outboard motors, fishing tools and equipment (including ice fishing), water fowl hunting tools and equipment (excluding firearms).

(4) Ship fragments or other submerged cultural resources salvaged from the Manitou Passage or inland waterways within in the park and adjoining Benzie and Leelanau Counties. Objects from the Manitou Passage shall have been acquired by the park previous to the establishment of the Manitou Passage State Underwater Preserve in 1994. Objects to include fragment timbers, rigging, dock and bridge timbers, and other fittings.

b. Lumbering

Lumbering was the area's first industry. Objects are related to lumbering within park lands through 1970. These include tools and equipment used in the forest, in the transport of lumber, in the lumber mills, in processing of lumber products (such as charcoal and bark), and in the logging camps (including camp furnishings) and sample products. Objects may include saws, pike poles, peaveys, log dogs, axes, sleds, log rules, logging camp furnishings, and loggers' personal artifacts.

c. Agriculture

Agricultural development followed logging as the primary occupation. Objects are those that were used or those typically used through 1970. These may include tools and equipment used for planting and harvesting grain, hay, and cash crops, fruit operations, gardening, maple sap, animal husbandry, and other local agricultural products.

d. Recreation

The area around Sleeping Bear Dunes and adjoining lands was a popular destination for Midwesterners beginning around 1890 who participated in many of the recreational activities in which local residents also took part. Objects will be those used or typically used for recreation in park lands (especially the dunes and surrounding lands) through 1970. These may include equipment for cross-country and Nordic skiing, snowshoeing, ice skating, swimming, diving, water-skiing, horseback riding, vehicular use of the sand dunes, and hang-gliding.

e. Commerce and Tourism

This category includes components of the above categories, but is specific and important in it. Objects used or those typically used in the park through 1970. These may include tools, equipment, and merchandise for commercial enterprises, *e.g.*, hotels and inns, retail, grocery, dry goods, and hardware stores, blacksmithing and vehicle repair, and fruit processing. Objects naming specific businesses are only those originating from commerce on park lands.

Tourism refers to businesses or industries providing information, accommodations, transport, and other services to tourists. Objects are those used in the park through 1970. Objects identifying specific tourism-related businesses (e.g. Sleeping Bear Inn or Sleeping Bear Dune mobiles) are only those originating from tourism activities on park lands. These include signs, key tags, and dune vehicles.

f. Community, Personal and Domestic Activities

This category includes components of the above categories but also include villages and other informal communities' activities. Objects should be those used or those typically used in the park and in community, social, religious, personal or domestic life through 1970. These may include clothing and personal artifacts, household furnishing tools and equipment for food service and processing, toys and recreational artifacts, documentary artifacts and ephemera that illustrate the activities, interests, and activities of individuals, schools, churches, and other social organizations. Objects naming specific schools, churches or organizations or individuals are only those originating on park lands.

g. Fine and Folk Art

Works of art have been both inspired by the natural and cultural resources within the park. Objects will include visual and performance media of merit created through the present time. Of special note are the visual and performance arts created through the park's Artist in Residence program 1993 through the present. As part of the terms of agreement for this program, the artist is required to donate a work of art created during or inspired by their residence, including the copyrights to these works. The records for these works shall include artist biographies and any records associated with the work of art donated and/or the artist's residency in the park.

h. Early Park Development (1955-1980)

The story of the creation and early years of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore is in itself a significant history that will be of increasing value over time. Objects should include those used by the park's inaugural staff, Advisory Committee, and those that document aspects of community involvement, response, and activities related to the establishment of the park 1955-1980. The objects may include staff members' personal items, park office and early visitor center furnishings, archival, and other materials from individuals and relevant organizations.

i. Commemorative Events

Commemorative events sponsored by or authorized by the park tell the story of its development, and public use. Objects will be those that record the visit of significant personages, special events, landmark projects, and important park activities from 1970 through the present. These may include publications, and other ephemera that record these events.

j. Historic Fabric

The historic fabric (materials), removed from historic structures in the park during a preservation project, can provide a unique and critical reference for rehabilitation and preservation. These objects will be those that document materials dating back from the structure's period of significance and/or at least 50 years from the present and cannot otherwise be adequately documented by other means. The park's Historic Architect will be consulted regarding these objects. These include minimal samples of floor and

window coverings, wall paper and paint, brick, and building siding, plumbing and electrical fittings, interior and exterior architectural detail. It may also include significant or unusual feature from cultural landscapes such as fence, monuments, headstones, or recreational objects.

k. Future Collections Activity

Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of objects currently not represented in the collection, which meet the criteria referenced above and clearly correct an interpretive or research deficiency noted in the park's GMP, Long-Range Interpretive Plan (Draft 2010), future exhibit plans, or other planning documents. This will ensure that the history collection is relevant to the interpretive and research needs of the park.

4. Archival and Manuscript Collection

Policy and procedures for archival collections and records management are outlined in NPS Management Policies, Director's Order #19: Records Management, the Museum Handbook, Part II, Appendix D: Archives and Manuscript Collections, and the NPS Records Disposition Schedule.

In accordance with Director's Order #19: Records Management and the NPS Records Disposition Schedule the park examines all current park files before they are transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration or disposed of, to ensure the retention of copies of important official records in the park. Other materials to be retained include materials related to scientific studies and resource management activities; oral histories, historic resource studies, and similar reports; photographs, blueprints, specifications and other items documenting facility development.

The park's collection of historical documents (manuscripts, records, photographs, and other archival materials) is limited to those that are related to individuals or organizations who lived, worked, or conducted activities within park lands from the beginning of the historic period (in the 17th century) through 1970 when the park was established. These materials primarily relate to the park collection's historic themes which include Native American inhabitants, Euro-American exploration, fur trade, Great Lakes and inland maritime history, lumbering, agriculture, recreation, commerce and tourism, community, personal, and domestic activities, and fine and folk art.

Photographic images (prints, negatives, transparencies and digital image files) created as documents that record resource management and other park activities are significant permanent park records. These documents are retained as per DO #19 Schedule B, NPS Records Disposition Schedule. This includes records identified in the following areas: Administration, Concessions, Development and Maintenance, History and Archeology, Interpretation and Information, Natural and Social Sciences, Land and Recreation, and Supplies, Procurement, and Property records. The original image may be removed from file arrangements and housed separately for long-term storage, and their separation and location storage noted in the file. A file copy may be retained in the original file. Archive quality print copies of digital images will be made. Color and black and white negatives of prints will be indexed to existing prints and stored separately. Digital files comply with the park's protocol for digital file back up.

The park's collection also includes additional photographs. In the 1980s, park staff began making copies of negatives of historic photographs with only the verbal permission from the owners for their use. This collection of approximately 3,000, black and white negatives is an invaluable historical record. Currently, they are being scanned as volunteer and staff time is available to increase their accessibility to park staff and researchers. In addition, there are approximately 4,500 color transparencies that originated in the interpretive division that record the flora, fauna, landscapes, and in interpretive and visitor activities on park land. The long-term preservation of film-based materials and the ephemeral nature of digital records demands curatorial attention and is being addressed through the park current digital management initiative and the NPS Cold Storage Project.

The park has a growing number of oral histories. Interviews were recorded during the early years of the park's history by park staff and additions made on a frequent basis. In 2008, the park received funding to begin an organized effort to record oral histories related to activities on North and South Manitou Islands. These digital recordings and associated records are part of the park's Manitou Voices Collection. The park's oral history collection includes 128 recordings.

a. Future Collection Activities

The work of managing the park's archives (records) needs to be initiated. A survey of the park's cultural and natural resource management records (as identified in the NPS Disposition Schedule) would be the first step in this project. These records are critical for the interpretation, management, or preservation of the nation's natural and cultural heritage. They include site forms, field notes, drawings, maps, photographs, video tapes, and sound recordings, and oral histories, inventories of artifacts, laboratory reports, and "Associated Records" that are created in connection with specific projects, sites, objects, and specimens. This includes the visual records (prints, negatives, transparencies and digital images) created by staff from park divisions: maintenance, law enforcement, natural resources, and administration.

b. Library Materials

A small number of library materials (e.g., rare books and manuscripts) are included in the museum collection. Rare books and original manuscripts, having direct association with the park will continue to be included in the museum collection.

The park's library includes a large number of books that are out of print, technical references, and administrative documents. This material, though valuable, will not be included in the museum collection and will continue to be managed under the park's library management plan. The library and printed matter in the museum collection both support the park's research, interpretive, and resource management programs.

III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The park has no objects subject to NAGPRA in its museum collection.

NAGPRA requires a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be completed no later than November 16, 1995. No inventory was submitted as the park has no objects subject to NAGPRA in its museum collection.

IV. ACQUISITION

Acquisitions must fit with the park's current Scope of Collections. The park acquires objects for its museum collections by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with *Museum Handbook*, Part II, and Museum Records. Acquisition of museum objects are governed by the park's ability to manage, preserve, and provide access to them according to NPS *Management Policies* (2001), Chapter 5; the standards for managing museum objects in Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997), and Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections and Part III, Access and Use.

Further criteria for acquisition include:

A. Restrictions

Gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions for their use and future disposition will be prohibited unless approved at the regional level. Such restrictions would include requirements to exhibit objects, and/or other restrictions of use for research, exhibit, or interpretation. A review of the copyright status of materials may be the basis for a decision to restrict their acquisition and/or use.

B. Copyright

The park will acquire copyrights to all incoming accessions. The donor/creator will be required to transfer any copyrights for their own work. The decision to accept copyrighted materials from someone other than the creator will be based on a review of the copyright status of the materials to determine if use would be restricted.

C. Condition

The curator as in "excellent or good" condition should evaluate objects. The decision to accept objects in "fair" or "poor" condition will be based on the uniqueness and significance of the objects to the park and its use as a reference. The park may acquire a duplicate of an object already in the collection if that duplicate is in better condition (and thus more useful for interpretations or furnishing plans, or physically stable).

D. Provenance

Historical objects will be evaluated by their origin within the park or history of use within the park. Objects that are from or used in the park are those most desirable. The decision to accept objects from adjacent lands or like or generic objects typically used on park lands will be based on the following: the significance of the object to park, the interpretive and/or research needs as identified in the GMP, the Long Range Interpretive Plan, historic furnishings reports, exhibit plans, and other applicable park planning documents and resource studies and/or availability of the same or similar objects used in the park.

E. Legal Title and Releases

Donors and vendors must warrant that they have full legal title and authority to donate or sell objects. Each accession must have a document transferring ownership (title) or custody. Model or interview

releases should be obtained from living individuals whose images or words are recorded in pictures and photographs (portraits and candid shots); for images of private residences; video and audio tapes and other recordings; transcripts of oral and video histories.

F. Archival and Manuscripts Collections

Archival and manuscript collections will be appraised and evaluated by the park archivist to determine if the collection has value for the park.

G. Loans

Incoming loans will be accepted only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for a specified period of time. They are accessioned, cataloged and cared for as are objects in the museum collections.

H. Illegal Trafficking and Legal Compliance

The park will not be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking in illicitly collected materials. The materials or objects must have been collected in an ethical manner compatible with professional disciplines and museum standards. All acquisitions must be collected, exported, imported, transported, or otherwise obtained and possessed in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the country of origin, the United States Federal Government (including NAGPRA), and the individual states of the United States.

I. Archival and Manuscripts Collections

Archival and manuscript collections will be appraised and evaluated by the park archivist to determine if the collection has value for the park.

J. Threatened or Endangered Species

Specimens of threatened or endangered species can be acquired only if the collector has valid permits from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service, has met all applicable requirements from state, local, tribal government of the specimen, and has proof of pre-Act ownership or haven't been offered for sale since the date of the Endangered Species Act.

The park Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The Superintendent will ensure that all collections acquired are in keeping with this Scope of Collection Statement before accepting the items as part of the permanent collection. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the park's museum technician/curator.

All acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the museum curator. The museum technician/curator prepares, for the Superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection.

K. Firearms

The acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the regional VSO curator and the regional VSO law enforcement specialist.

V. USES OF COLLECTIONS

The park's museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, publications, or other interpretive media. The primary considerations for the use of museum objects are the preservation of each object in question and of the collection as a whole and accurate interpretation.

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* Chapters 5 and 7, the park will not exhibit Native American human remains or photographs of those remains. Drawings, renderings, or casts of such remains will not be displayed without the consent of culturally affiliated Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. The park will consult with culturally affiliated or traditionally associated peoples to determine the religious status of any object whose sacred nature is suspected, but not confirmed. These consultations will occur before such an object is exhibited or any action is taken that may have an adverse effect on its religious qualities.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management Cultural Resource Management Guideline, and in the parks "Museum Collections Access Policy and Procedures." Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the Superintendent for review by the park's Chief of Natural Resources and other staff as appropriate. If applicable, the research proposal may be presented for review during consultation with the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians and the Little Traverse Bands of Odawa Indians before access to certain items in the collection is granted.

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management, Cultural Resource Management Guideline, and Director's Order #6: Interpretation and Education. The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

A principal intent for acquiring and preserving museum objects is to use them in the National Lakeshore's interpretive programming. Providing appropriate interpretive venues for selected objects in the park's historical collection necessitates exhibiting them in historic structures under special circumstances.

The historic structures in which museum objects are exhibited under special conditions include:

- U.S. Life-Saving Station Boat House #1 (FMIS #27530) on Sleeping Bear Point
- Cannery Building (FMIS# 27537) in Glen Haven
- Blacksmith Shop (FMIS #27540) in Glen Haven
- 1854 Volunteer Rescue Station (FMIS #1997) on North Manitou Island
- U.S. Life-Saving Station Boathouse (FMIS #1866) on South Manitou Island
- Thompson House (FMIS #1867) on South Manitou Island

All are seasonal facilities open to the public mid-May through mid-October. The Boathouse #1, Cannery Building, and Blacksmith Shop are monitored by staff or park volunteers when open to the public. The

objects selected for these exhibits are stable. They are primarily boats and associated equipment, and also include a limited number of agriculture and logging tools, and domestic objects. Previous to their inclusion in the park's collection, these objects were used and/or stored out-of-doors and/or in uncontrolled environments. Inventories of museum objects exhibited in these facilities are tracked in the National Lakeshore's Interior Collections Management System (ICMS) database.

Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common, in which case approval by the Superintendent is required. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the regional curator and may be approved only by the Regional Director, as outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management and Cultural Resource Management Guideline .

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for approved purposes in accordance with NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, and Chapter 5: Outgoing Loans. Institutions must meet accepted museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower.

Photographs of museum objects are made available to the public to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits (including exhibits on the park website). All exhibits containing museum objects must have proper security, appropriate environmental controls, and proper mounts to ensure the long-term preservation and protection of the objects.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

A. Use

Restrictions for use of collection are those outlined in Section IV of this Scope of Collection as well as: NPS Management Policies: 7.5.5. "Consultation" and 5.3.5.5 "Museum Collections," and DO #24: NPS Museum Collections Management.

Archeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR 79, Section 79.10(c), "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections."

Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Curatorial staff should consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural and community groups for whom the collection has significance.

The park will not approve research on human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and the National Park Service does not hold the copyright.

B. Data and Sensitive information

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks

Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937), and NPS *Management Policies* : 4.1.2. "Natural Resource Information" and 5.2.3 "Confidentiality," and the Endangered Species Act the park may withhold from the public data and sensitive information concerning:

- The location of nesting sites or other specific habitat information on threatened or endangered species consistent with the purpose of the Endangered Species Act and NPS Management Policies.
- The location of commercially valuable resources and minerals ethnographic information including location, character and ownership of information on historic resources including cultural or religious sites, archeological and paleontological specimens and resources, objects of cultural patrimony, geological specimens, and culturally affiliated resources if that disclosure might invade privacy, impede the use of a traditional religious site by a practitioner, or endanger the historic resource according to the National Historic Preservation Act Amendment of 1980.
- Information protected by privacy and publicity laws such as images or words of living private individuals and including donor and lender addresses, the release of which may infringe on individual's privacy. This includes motion pictures and photographs (portraits and candid shots) and images of private residences, and video and audio tapes and transcripts of oral and video histories and other recordings unless a release authorizing NPS has been signed.
- Information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; and the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.
- Museum collections storage location and appraisal and insurance values if the release may place the collections at risk.

C. Collecting

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered or rare plant and animal species will comply with the NPS Management Policies in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at a Servicewide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

The park will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way trafficking illicitly collected natural or cultural materials.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This Scope of Collection Statement must be reviewed every five years, and be revised when necessary, to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the park's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the Superintendent.

The park has an approved Collection Management Plan. The Plan was approved in March 1993. This document needs to be reviewed and revised.

Park museum staff will initiate the collection of specimens for its Ethnobotany collection. Planning for this initiative will include consultation with the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, and the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Ottawa Indians. Representatives from the park's Interpretive and Natural Resources divisions and the regional NPS ethno

historian will also participate.

A number of objects from the collection are housed at repositories outside of the park. This includes nine (9) specimens stored by the University of Wisconsin Insect Research collection at Russell Laboratories in Madison, Wisconsin and (10) specimens stored at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Systematic Botany and Mycology collection in Baltimore, Maryland.

The park will seek, accession, and catalog any natural history specimens collected previous to 2006 and held in other repositories as outgoing loans or under repository agreements. Those identified currently include the 800 specimens of vascular plants collected 1986-1987 by contract researchers at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. A smaller number of specimens from this project, collected and identified, are held at the park and will be accessioned and cataloged.

Scope of Collections Summary

The Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore museum collection includes both Natural History and Cultural Collections. The content of the park's Natural History Collection is primarily specimens collected by researchers authorized to conduct scientific studies within the park. With the exception of a small botanical collection and incoming loans for exhibit, the remainder of the specimens are held off-site in approved repositories. Additional off-site collections are in the process of being identified and cataloged.

The Cultural Collection includes archeological and historical objects. The prehistoric and historical archeological materials (4,000 BC -1970 AD) were systematically excavated from within the park's boundaries. Most of these, and their associated records, are stored at the NPS's Midwest Archeological Center. Given the park's 65 miles of shoreline, it follows that much of the historic collection relates to Great Lakes and inland maritime history. Specifically this includes the U.S. Lighthouse Establishment, U.S. Lighthouse Service, U.S. Life-Saving Service, and U.S. Coast Guard aids to navigation and rescue operations and shipping, shipwrecks, commercial fishing, and small craft. Other objects are significant to typical themes of northern Great Lakes history and specific to park lands. This includes objects that document Native American inhabitants, Euro-American exploration, fur trade, lumbering, agriculture, commerce and tourism, recreation, community, personal and domestic activities, and fine and folk art. The park also collects objects that record the historic fabric of park structures and those that illustrate park history including commemorative events and the early development of The Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

For additional information on the museum collection contact:

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